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BE IT KNOWN that We, **A. PAKHOMOV and Tim GOLDBURT**, have invented certain new and useful improvements in

**SEISMIC SENSOR**

of which the following is a complete specification:

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to seismic sensors.

More particularly, it relates to electromagnetic seismic sensors. Electromagnetic seismic sensors are known in the art. One of the known electromagnetic seismic sensors includes a core with a winding which is movable in an electromagnetic field under the action of seismic activity, so that a corresponding electrical signal is produced and detected, which is indicative of the seismic activity. One of such sensors is disclosed in our patent application serial no.                      filed                      . It is believed that the existing seismic sensors of the above mentioned general type can be further improved.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a seismic sensor which is a further improvement of the existing seismic sensors.

In keeping with these objects and with others which will become apparent hereinafter, one feature of the present invention resides, briefly stated, in a seismic sensor which has a pre-charged, non-conductive membrane which is located between two plates that form a capacitor, wherein one of the plates is fixed, while the other plate moves under the action of seismic activity, and an additional element which increases mass of the movable plate is provided, said mass increasing element being formed so that in an inoperative position is suspended in condition of equilibrium and not subjected to loads.

When the seismic sensor is designed in accordance with the present invention, not only it increases the mass of the movable plate and therefore enhances its oscillations relative to the movable plate, but also it is held in condition of equilibrium so that it is not subjected to any stresses, and starts oscillating only under the action of the seismic activity,

thereby providing higher sensitivity of the sensor and accuracy of measurements.

The novel features which are considered as characteristic for the present invention are set forth in particular in the appended claims.

The invention itself, however, both as to its construction and its method of operation, together with additional objects and advantages thereof, will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The single figure of the drawings is a view schematically showing a cross-section of a seismic sensor in accordance with the present invention.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A seismic sensor in accordance with the present invention has a case which is identified with reference numeral 1. A lower support including a bottom plate 2 and a lower bush 3, and an upper support formed as an upper bush 4 are located in the case and immovably connected with the case, for example by glueing, welding, etc.

The sensor further has two plates 5 and 6 which together form a capacitor. The plate 5 is immovable relative to the support and therefore relative to the case of the sensor, while plate 6 is movable relative to the plate 5. For example, the plate 6 is formed as a flexible diaphragm. A pre-charged, non-conductive membrane is located between the plates 5 and 6. It can be composed, for example, of electret.

The plates 5 and 6 of the capacitor are electrically connected with the electronic unit 12 by conductors 8 and 9. The electronic unit 12 is connected with an electrical power supply through conductors 10 and 11.

The electronic unit 12 can include an operational amplifier with high impedance input and any resistance and capacitance. The

amplifier also place the role of an active filter. For protection from the electromagnetic interference the case 1 of the sensor can be formed as a double shield, with one shield composed of copper and the other shield composed of nickel. The double shield is needed in the case when the electromagnetic interference is very high. In other cases it is sufficient to use a single shield. The electromagnetic unit provides signal buffering, filtering, self-biasing, and external fathom biasing.

The seismic sensor is further provided with an element 14 for increasing the mass of the movable plate 6. The element 14 increases the mass of the movable plate 6 and therefore enhances its oscillations relative to the immovable plate 5 under the action of seismic activity. The mass increasing element 14 includes a rod 15 which is connected with the immovable plate 6, and an outer shield 16 which is connected with the opposite end of the rod 15. Two annular bushings 17 and 18 are located outside of the case 1 and immovably connected with the shield 16. The bushings 17 and 18 carry disc shaped springs 19 and 20 adapted to cooperate with lower and upper substantially horizontal portions of the case 1.

In the position shown in the drawings, the springs 19 and 20

support the shield 16 in a position of equilibrium, so that no force is applied to the movable plate 6 through the rod 15. When however seismic activity occurs in the medium which the seismic sensor is accommodated, the movable plate 6 loaded with the shield 16 oscillates relative to the immovable plate 5, overcoming the action of the springs 19 and 20.

The electrical signals produced by the capacitor 5, 6 are received in the electronic unit 12 which processes the signals and outputs an output signal indicative of the seismic activity detected by the seismic sensor. The output signal can be analyzed, evaluated, interpreted, etc. in corresponding devices.

It will be understood that each of the elements described above, or two or more together, may also find a useful application in other types of constructions differing from the types described above.

While the invention has been illustrated and described as embodied in seismic sensor, it is not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and structural changes may be made without departing in any way from the spirit of the present invention.



Without further analysis, the foregoing will so fully reveal the gist of the present invention that others can, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt it for various applications without omitting features that, from the standpoint of prior art, fairly constitute essential characteristics of the generic or specific aspects of this invention.

What is claimed as new and desired to be protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.